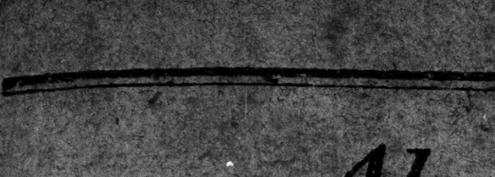
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1808. [No. 2203.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Who's a Traitor.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ceneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Donaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 75 cents.

March

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. KENNEDY, *sen.*
Bookseller,

Baring's Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council—price 50 cents.
Surr's Winter in London, 2 vols.
Corinna or Italy, 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry.
Walker's Key to Classical Pronunciation.
Andrew's Elements of Logic.
Robinson's Poems.
An assortment of the newest Music, Songs, Pieces, &c.

June 16. eo3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst, a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		26		29
Duck, Russia	bolt.	25		26	
Ravens		15		16	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		48		50
Salt, corrse	bus.		70		80
fine			60		70
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			22		25
Piemento			25		27
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	50	1	75
Gin, Holland		1	20	1	25
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	10	1	15
Antigua 3d			90		95
Windward 2d & 3d			80		85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10	50	11	
2d & 3d		8		10	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2		2	
Hyson		1	10	1	15
Young Hyson		1	10	1	20
Hyson Skin			65		75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	40	1	60
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga			95	1	

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*			
——— Pilot		*no sales*			
——— Ship		*no sales*			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
——— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			17		18
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
—— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		4	16		
Grain, Wheat	bus.		70		75
——— Corn			40		45
——— Flaxseed		*none*			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	12	50	13	50
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	50	11	50
Hemp	cwt.	10		11	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.		50		55
——— Whiskey			40		44
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*			
——— Loaf	lb.		20		21
—— Lump			19		20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	*no sales*			
——— Potomac		*no sales*			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	98 pr. ct
Potomac do.	92
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	10 per ct. ad.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. ct.

☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on *Tuesday Evening, June* 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

☞ Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers cleaned to look equal to new—by

Mrs. Charnock,

At Thomas Shield's, (Hair-Dresser) Royal-street.

June 13. eo3t

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Shreve, Water-street,

A VARIETY OF

Houshold and Kitchen Furniture,

AND A

GIG AND HARNESS.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 17. dts

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 28 d1m

Massachusetts Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *June 7.*

Agreeable to assignment, his excellency the governor met the two branches in the Representatives Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having been informed by your joint committee, that the two branches of the legislature were ready to receive any communications from the governor, which he might have to make to them, I requested you to allow me the honor of meeting you at this time and place. This practice has been respected in the days of safety and prosperity, as well as in the periods when our country was involved in dangers and difficulties. It might be justified by common usage to submit to your consideration the particular business which I conceive to be necessary to your deliberations in the present session, and to call your attention to no other subject.

The method, which I am urged by the exigencies of the country to pursue, does by no means exclude me from laying before you, by special messages, the particular concerns of the commonwealth. But in the present critical state of our national affairs, the communication made with this formality, to the senate and house of representatives, by the governor, is to be understood as a communication to their constituents at large. Our fellow citizens stand anxiously waiting for that intelligence, which a speech from the chair, and the replies from the two houses, may give them at this momentous crisis.

Holding in sacred respect the morality and policy of the declaration of independence (subscribed with unexampled fortitude by the members of our general congress, on the 4th day of July, 1776) as the foundation of our national and state constitutions of government I shall give you, in as few words as possible, my ideas of the importance of supporting our rank, in the full exercise of our sovereignty as one of the nations of the world; my apprehensions of the dangers by which our national character may be overthrown; and my sentiments of the measures necessary to its preservation.

Though all true Americans would deprecate the idea of becoming subjects of a foreign power, yet our situation, in regard to our foreign relations, is such, that the public opinion, formed from the pressing feelings of a temporary necessity, or from a mistaken view of the advantages of foreign connexions, may betray us into errors, which may involve us and our posterity, in disgrace and misery, for many years to come.

When our highly respected leader, president Washington, retired from the laborious charge of public duties, he did not lay aside his anxiety for his country, or cease to express his apprehensions of that danger which might result from her foreign connexions, as well as from her internal divisions. The address of that patriot, on his retirement, ought to be studied by succeeding generations, and held in high respect as the perfect creed of American politics.

Whatever may be the advantages of one nation over another, as to climate, numbers, wealth or force, yet, in point of national rights, all must be on the same grade of perfect equality. To depart from this rule, in the most minute degree, would lay the nation departing from it prostrate at the foot of another. Sovereignty is the vital principle of national existence; and though in its exercise, over its own subjects, it may for their convenience and safety admit of modifications to its coercive procedures, yet in regard to other nations, the principle must remain entire, exercised by its own will, controlled by itself alone, or the nation loses its character, and ceases to exist as a separate power.

From the erroneous impressions that may be made on the public opinion in the present eventful age of the world, arise apprehensions of the dangers we may be in from foreign relations.

Foreign relations originate, primarily, in the law of nature and nations—principles of this law establish the right of separate powers.

But with the greatest part of the European nations, our relations as a foreign power are enlarged or modified, by treaties of amity and commerce: Yet the existing embarrassments of our trade result, as well from unprecedented infringement of our claims, founded in the law of nations, as in the violation of those treaties, in which our government thought itself secure.

It would be tedious to detail, in this address, the orders and decrees of the two principal belligerent powers of Europe, up to this day; by which the rights of the U. S. with those of other neutral nations, have been violated and trampled upon. Nor can it be material for us to examine which of those powers was original in the injury; since the unjustifiable conduct of the first can afford no justification, as it regards us for the other.—Much less is it our duty, to enquire which of those powers is morally or politically wrong in regard to the other; because they are equally independent of us and have not submitted their controversies to our mediation.

But still it becomes us to be acquainted with those measures in which we are now obliged to feel so deep an interest.

The method which has been adopted by France and England, against neutral nations, to blockade by orders and decrees, they both acknowledge, by their reciprocal charges against each other, to have no foundation in law of nations.

Those orders and decrees seem to have been first thought of in the year 1793; after which and before the year 1806, a great number of cities, rivers and places, were declared, in that manner, to be in a state of actual blockade.—These injuries now suffered by the U. States, originated in, and since that year.

On the 21st of November, 1806, the emperor of FRANCE issued a decree, in which he charges ENGLAND with disregarding the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, "And with declaring places in a state of blockade, before which she had not a ship. He declares all the British isles to be in a state of blockade, and prohibits all trade and correspondence with them." He provides in the same decree for the capture and condemnation, as a prize, of English produce and manufactures, and denies to all neutral ships which are coming direct from England or the English colonies, or which should have been there, an entrance to the ports of France.

The charges against the English government were founded on an order of the king and council of that nation, issued on the 16th May, 1806, declaring that all the rivers and ports from the river Elbe, in Germany, to the port of Brest, in France, both inclusive, should be considered as blockaded. But "his majesty was pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels laden with goods, not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching said coasts, and entering into, and sailing from the said rivers and ports, from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of rigorous blockade; provided such ships or vessels shall not be destined to any port or place in the possession of his majesty's enemies."

Thus by this new system, England blockaded more than nine hundred miles of sea coast; and France blockaded all the coasts of England and Ireland, all the English West India islands, and the English provinces.

Whatever ostensible easements to neutrals, were interwoven with those novel orders and decrees; yet the whole were done away in the succeeding year.

By another order of the 7th of January, 1807, issued by the English king & council it is declared, "that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat."

On the 11th of November, 1807, the king and council of Great Britain issued an order, in the preamble of which, heavy charges of a want of respect to the law of nations and rights of neutrality are made against France; and it is therein declared, "that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or any other country at war with his majesty, and also her ports and places in Europe from which, although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner."

The exceptions mentioned in the order extend to allowing neutrals to "furnish themselves with colonial product *for their own consumption*, and supply. It also extends to excusing from capture and condemnation, all vessels belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall have cleared out from any port or place in this kingdom, or Gibraltar, or Malta, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance; and also vessels and cargoes coming direct from any port or place declared to be in a state of blockade and destined for some port in Europe belonging to his majesty.

On the 26th of December, 1807, the emperor of France issued a decree, with a preamble, in which he charges Great Britain with disrespecting the rights of nations and the laws of neutrality, in the order of the 11th of November; and declares in the decree, that "every ship to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an English ship or on a voyage to England, that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English government, is therefore (by that decree) to be *denationalized*, to have forfeited the protection of its (king) government, and to have become British property."

By the same decree, all the isles of Great Britain are declared to be in a state of blockade. All vessels trading to, or to or from the English colonies belonging to any nation whatever, are declared to be lawful prizes, in virtue of the decree, to the French captors. This decree meets and encounters the English orders in every point in regard to neutral commerce.

Thus by the English orders, and the French decrees, the commerce of the United States is overthrown, in all its principal objects; and Canton, in China, with an inconsiderable part of the shores of the Mediterranean, of Asia, and Africa, left to our mercantile speculations; and even this suffrage may be done away by captures or pretexts, by one nation, and confiscations by the other, for submitting to searches which could not be resisted.

The order of the 11th of November issued by the English king and council, has been since supported in parliament, by a large majority in the house of lords and house of commons.

Besides the order of the 11th, another order of the 25th November has been issued by the same authority, and has been supported by the English parliament as fully as the other was, in laying on goods entered and landed by neutrals, in England, in compliance with the first order, a duty called a warehouse duty, which, if I have calculated it accurately, will average more than thirty-two per cent. on the value of the goods.

The government of the U. S. having public ministers residing at the courts of both these belligerent powers, has not failed to make every possible effort to convince them, as well of the injustice, as the impolicy of these violent measures.

But the act of the British parliament before mentioned, having the sanction of the house of lords, as the British cabinet wished, on the 27th of March, leaves no hopes of that nation's relaxing its measures at present.

The emperor of France, on the 25th of January last, through a letter, from one of his secretaries, gave notice to the ambassador of the U. S. of the emperor's intention to enforce his decree of the 20th December, and undertakes to explain the aggressions our nation has suffered from that of Great Britain. He goes further; he declares "that a war exists in fact between England and the U. S. yet considering the U. S. as associated with the cause of all other powers who have to defend themselves against England, declares, that, therefore, he has not taken any definitive measures against our vessels, which had, at that time, been captured by his cruizers, under the decree of the 20th of December."

In a communication of this kind, it is impossible to be more particular, in stating our situation, in regard to our foreign relations with those two powers. I have been faithful and have endeavored to be correct.

In this intricate and perplexed situation, it may be apprehended, with great anxiety, that a false step or an erroneous calculation, or a fallacious expectation of foreign aid, may involve us, and our posterity, in irretrievable misery and disgrace.

It is natural here to recur to the danger of placing confidence in foreign alliances for the support of our national independence.

When we turn our attention to ancient and modern history, we are convinced that there never was a nation, which had placed its hopes, as to maintaining its sovereignty and independence, on another power, but what has been reduced to conquest & misery. To this truth, solemn and interesting as it is, we have proof, from numerous instances, which have very recently taken place—the whole face of Europe has changed within these few years; some nations are erased from the list of monarchies and republics; and others, heretofore considered as respectable; and not a few of them, invincible, if they had depended on themselves, have now the mere shadows of sovereign power. My sentiments, of the means necessary to maintain our national character, may be communicated in a very few words.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

List of American vessels on the 13th of April, 1808, at Amsterdam.

Ann and Hope, Graves, New-York, Merchant, Johnson, ditto, Jane, Gardiner, ditto; Elizabeth, Barlett, Mogodore; Creole, Hunnewell, New Orleans; Monticello, Story, N. York; Virginia, Crockett, Alexandria; Eliza, Newhall, Philadelphia; Hannah, Fanning, for New York; Mount Vernon, Owens, Norfolk, Rising Sun, Burt, Philadelphia, Bremen, brought in by a Shepherdess, Nelms, Balfrost ditto; America, Lelan, Sally Ann, Nicholls Boston, Amsterdam, brought in by a French privateer Enterprize, Newell, Boagen in Norway; Newton, Daly, Baltimore, arrived on the 21st of April; Mary, Kimball, Boston, do.

American vessels, on the 29th of April, 1808, at Rotterdam and its vicinity.

Philipsburgh, Leffingwell, New York;—Ceres, Carman, Baltimore; Isette, Barnes, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire; Dragon, Hobbs, Portsmouth; Two Brothers, Gardiner, New Bedford; Kitty, Mathews, New-York; Amiable, Rinker, N. York, at Flushing; Orozimbo, Allen, New Bedford, at Middleburg; Minerva, Jenkins, New York; America, Proctor, Philadelphia, brought in by a French privateer

At Antwerp.

Sally, Brown, Philadelphia, bound to Rotterdam, but detained at Antwerp, and under [illegible] having touched at England.

List of American vessels captured by the British privateers, or sequestered under the Imperial Decree of the 17th December:

Brig Syren, Snow, from St. Lucar, bound to St. Petersburgh, with fruit detained at Gibraltar; and ship James Adams, Bings, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, with colonial produce, at Dunkirk; ship Charlotte, Lamb, from Plymouth, England, to Gothenburg, with salt at Ostend; Ship Brothers, Sisc, from Virginia and London, with tobacco, at Calais; Hyades, Savage, from Charleston to London, with rice and cotton, at Calais; Spectator, Little, from Amsterdam to the United States, in ballast, at Calais; Octavia, Coats, from Charleston, to London, with rice and cotton, at Calais; Aurora Wasnell, (drowned) from Baltimore to Amsterdam, with West India produce, at Morlaix; brig Tarentula, Riley, of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, from Philadelphia, lost in entering the harbor; ship Hibernia, from Tonningen to Alicant; brig Mercury, Bedford, from Portsmouth to Alicant, with fish; Rising Sun, Burt, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with colonial produce, at Amsterdam; brig George, Everett, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, with flour and pork, at Conquet near Brest; ship Sally Hastings, from Boston to Cayenne, with hides, sugar, &c. a Malaga; United States, Harding, from Norfolk, at Algeziras, with flour; Henry and Frances, Weyer, from Cartania to Marseilles, with barilla; schooner Fame, Small, from Boston, at Marseilles, with fish; schooner Peace and Plenty, Foster, from Beverly, at Marseilles, with fish and colonial produce; brig Edward, Lewis, from Philadelphia to Nantes, colonial produce at Rochelle; ship Two Maries, from New York to Nantes, with colonial produce at Belleisle; Jersey, Williams, from New York to Palermo and Leghorn, with colonial produce, at Leghorn; Calliope, Taylor, from New York to Bordeaux, with colonial produce, at L'Orient; Thomas Jefferson, from Bordeaux, with ballast, at Morlaix.

The following vessels are sequestered:

Three Apprentices, Charleston Packet,—Philadelphia, James Madison, Charleston, Yarico, Freedom, Cadiz, at Bordeaux; Catharine, at St. Malo; Paulina, at Roscoff; Venus, at Porto Ferrago; Grace, at do.—Reward, at Perrose; George, at Passage, in Spain; Vengeance, at do. America, at Helvoetsluys—making in all 39.

By a decree of the Council of Prizes, of the 15th of March, the case of the ship Caliope, Taylor, sequestered in the port of L'Orient, under the decree of his imperial majesty and king, of the 17th December, 1807—Orders first, that all the articles composing said cargo, shall be put in possession of the consignee thereof—That full and sufficient security be given by said consignee for the amount—That the ship to remain sequestered as she now is.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *June* 15.

Arrived, brig Ceres, Wilson, 16 days from Havanna. Left brigs Northern Liberties and Eunice for New York; brig Exchange, Fitzgerald from New Orleans, with flour, brought in by the governor's barge; brig Polly and Betsey, Selby, of Philadelphia; brig ——, Craig 40 days from Baltimore, with flour, in distress from adverse winds and weather, and brig Betsey, Tucker, next day for Salem.

The brig Catherine Ray Jayne, 13 days from Antigua. Left, ship Sophrona, Barber, and brig Jane Lynch, both for New York in 10 days, with cargoes; and the schooner Sally Swaine, from Newburyport for New Orleans, taken by a British cruizer, and condemned. Flour was 30 to 35, pork the same, and beef 30 dollars per barrel. About ten days before captain J. sailed, three British transports arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, with 600 troops for the garrison.

The brig Jane, Bell, 15 days from Curracoa. Left, brig Molly, just arrived from Philadelphia in 33 days. Flour was 20 dollars. In consequence of the scarcity of provisions in Curracoa, governor Nicholas of that island, issued a proclamation, permitting the importation for 6 months from the 30th of May last, in licenced Spanish and neutral bottoms, of the following articles: Flour, corn, salt beef, salt pork, jerked beef, fish fruit, pepelones, and coffee.

—

The schooner Three-Friends, captain Sears, arrived at Boston via Salem, on the 13th inst. from Baltimore. She regularly cleared out at Baltimore under the recommendation of two respectable merchants, was loaded under the inspection of a custom house officer, and gave bonds. Sailed May 31, was brought too at the fort, and after a polite examination was suffered to proceed. Off the Bodkin was bro' too by a shot from a gun boat, which struck opposite the beam, within a short distance. The gun boat was number 5, captain's name Hopkins. Captain Sears, in obedience to orders, went on board with his papers. On approaching the captain, who stood on the quarter deck, he exclaimed, why don't you come like a man, and show obedience to those you ought to respect; upon which a tee American cap a o was induced to take off his hat to this commander of a gun boat! Now, said the officer go below, and place your papers on the table. This was also done. After the naval captain had examined the papers, he said he must detain them, and the schooner must go back to Baltimore. Capt. S. undertook to remonstrate, whereupon our officer cried out, what, you d——d rascal, do you offer to instruct me in my duty? I have a good mind to order you a flogging at the gang-way. Capt S. then went on board his vessel without his papers.—While lying there, schooner Morning Star for Beverly, also came down, and was brought too by the same gun boat. At the same time a revenue cutter came to anchor near the gun boat. The naval officer then said he would go and consult the revenue officer. This was done, and the latter, in severe terms, blamed the conduct of the former—observing you are but to execute the laws, not to break them—you have no right to stop a vessel with a regular clearance; and your best way is to return the vessels their papers immediately, and allow them to proceed. Which was accordingly done.

June 16.

A letter dated Cape of Good Hope, April 16, 1808, to a respectable mercantile house, in this city, from H. M. Beare, of the ship Martha, from Calcutta to New York says—"I beg leave to inform you of my safe arrival here on the 12 inst. and on my anchoring was immediately boarded and taken possession of by a boat from the British ship of war Sceptre, captain Bingham, and have been detained ever since, with several other American vessels, without assigning any cause."

Amelioration of Orders.——By the following permit given captain Biagge, of the brig St. Tammany, bound to Point Petre (Guad.) it appears, that the English government have relaxed their Orders in Council so far as to permit American vessels to enter even blockaded French ports for the purpose of bringing off their property. I wonder if Bonaparte will relax from any part of his abominable Milan decree.

"*His Majesty's Ship Lilly, at anchor off Isle Deserade, April* 18, 1808.

"In consequence of his Britannic majesty's order in council of the 3d February last, permitting neutrals to go to the enemy's colonies to recover their property, you are hereby permitted to proceed to your port of destination, notwithstanding the warning written on the back of your Register.

"H. W. SHERIFF, Captain."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17.

Yesterday arrived, the Swedish ship Ann and Hannah, Captain Rimer, from Turks-Island, who informs, that about the beginning of May, eight ships full loaded, being part of convoys from Jamaica for England, ran ashore on the Grand Caicos, where they were all lost, except one, which was very large, and had besides her cargo of sugar, a large sum in specie—which a French one gun privateer got off and carried away. On the 7th instant, in lat. 32, 28, long. 73, 30, he spoke the schooner Republican, from New-Haven for the West-Indies, all well.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

General Terreau has recently had conferences with Mr. Madison, some of which continued three hours. This would look as if something of unusual interest engaged the attention of the two governments.

Voluminous dispatches have been at different times, received from both France and England since the adjournment of congress; but no part of their contents has been suffered to transpire.

(Wash. Fed.)

Advices from Orleans announce that the Spaniards have again moved to the Sabine—their force is said to be 500 infantry. A letter from Georgia says, the embargo has had its effect on the citizens of Pensacola and Mobile. They are almost in a state of famine—corn is $4 per bushel, bacon 50 cents per lb. hogs lard $1 per quart, fowls $9 per doz.

(Phil. Pap.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant of Charleston, South-Carolina, to his friend in George-Town, (Columbia) dated May 29.

"We have had several French privateers to put in here—procure six months provisions, and off again. There is one here now of about 100 men. It is a very convenient thing for them, while John Bull is obliged to keep his distance."

Thus it appears, that at a time when our own merchants are not allowed to send an ounce of provisions from one port to another, without a special permission from one of king Thomas's Satraps, the privateers of our good friends the French, are permitted to enter our ports, supply themselves with every article they want, and then return to the violation—the destruction of our little remaining commerce. But our government are not content with furnishing a sufficient quantity of provisions to support them in capturing, burning and destroying our vessels. From the surplus which they are permitted to take on board, they are enabled to furnish their islands. The Superior, which lately refitted at Philadelphia, was permitted to take on board 50 barrels of flour. This is more than a 74 usually requires for a cruize. Our largest frigates, in preparing for an expedition to the Mediterranean, do not take more than 30 barrels. There is no danger of the French colonies feeling inconvenience from the embargo, however hard it may press on ourselves. They have only to fit out a privateer—let her commit some villainous outrage on an American vessel—run into one of our ports, and she may then return with a cargo of provisions. *Washington Fed.*

Extract of a letter from Havanna to a gentlemen in New York, of a recent date.

"I believe I have not mentioned to you in any of my letters, that on the Bahama bank, we were overhauled by a Spanish privateer, under French colors; she examined the brig's papers and permitted her to proceed. We had previously seen her bring too and examine two American brigs in sight of us, a-head. In the afternoon we came up with one of them, the Polly from Charleston, captain Eaton, also informed us that the privateer had been plundering him of every thing he had on board that was valuable. Capt. E. gave a most pitiable account of his treatment, saying that they had robbed him of his charts, books, clothes, even to the hat from his head, as well as of four negroes, one of them was his own property. We therefore considered ourselves highly favored in having been treated so civil, by these sea-monsters. Had they chosen to have plundered us, I should probably have lost all my clothes, watch, money, &c. and to this day, we are not able to account for their sparing us.

Vessels are dropping in here every four or five days from New Orleans, with loads of flour. They come off the port, and then send in a deputation to the governor, requesting him to send off a gun boat to take them!! Flour is worth about 25 dollars."

An article under the head of Nashville, May 12, contains detailed official correspondences on the subject of the rumors of a warlike attitude assumed by the Creeks and their attack upon a boat near the mouth of Duck river. These rumors appear to have been generally unfounded or exaggerated; and it is said that the party which attacked the boat, were not acknowledged among the Creeks. "Colbert was lately in the Creek nation. The chief said he wished peace, and would not go to war with the white people, *unless Bonaparte did*; that the Indians who had made the attack on the boat, had not lived in the nation for ten years, and the act was unauthorised by the nation." This passage is extracted from the report of captain Swann, deputed by general Johnson to inquire into facts & circumstances. From the same documents it appears, that the information upon which general Jackson issued his orders for military arrangements, proved to be "utterly false."

Were we disposed to imitate the example of cotemporary prints we should enlarge upon the event by which the Creek chief chose to limit the continuance of the pacific conduct of the nation. But altho' we expect not any lessons to emanate from the present holders of the Floridas, of a nature to confirm the habits of the Indians in an amicable disposition; and although foreign intriguers are doubtless lurking in our own territories, whose contagion is shed among that powerful nation of savages, we do not think Colbert's relation, explained in so imperfect a manner, a fit foundation for any further observations to-day.

[North American.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Alexandria Library Company* are respectfully informed, that on account of the new arrangements now making in the Library, no Books can be delivered 'till Thursday morning at 11 o'clock; when CATALOGUES will be ready at 50 cents each, payable on delivery.

James Kennedy, *senr.*
LIBRARIAN.

June 20. d3t

Riflemen—Attention.

THE Members composing the Rifle Company, are requested to meet at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Wednesday Evening the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required, as matters of importance will be laid before them relative to their choir.

H. Field, *Serjeant.*

June 20.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday next, at 11 *o'clock, will be sold, on a credit of* 60 *and* 90 *days,*

A Negro Man, a complete Gardener.

P. G. Masteller.

June 20.

Fifteen Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber yesterday morning, a Mulatto boy named JACK GIBBY, a cooper by trade, 19 years of age, a slim fellow and speaks coarse—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering said fellow to his master.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing him as the law will be put in force against offenders.

Levi Talbert.

June 20. 3t

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVE BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst. between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs,* expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens,* just received and for sale by

John C. Ladd.

May 31.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Rowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

[illegible] state of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungratetul were I to withhold my testimony in favorof Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon [illegible] to convey the [illegible] and in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

FROM LONDON.

GRAY AND HAMILTON,

TAILORS;

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its neighborhood, they have commenced the above business in all its branches, in the house adjoining Messieurs M'Knight and Stewart's store, on Royal-street. Those who honor them with their patronage, may depend on having their orders executed in the completest MODERN STYLE, and with dispatch.

N B. All kinds of Ladies' Habits, Pelices, Spencers, Spanish and Marmaluke dresses, made to their order; Navy and Regimental Cloaths plain, laced or embroidered, according to the rank of the officer; or any kind of Hussar, Rifle, or Fancy Cloathing, for balls, plays, &c.

June 15. eots

In the case of David Woods,

An insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county, for debt:

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said David Woods, that on Monday, the 20th day of June instant, at the court room, in Lindsay's hotel, at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, will be administered to the said David Woods and a trustee appointed; unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered, That this notice be published in the Washington Federalist, National Intelligencer, and some paper printed in Alexandria, twice in each paper prior to that day.

By order of the honorable *William Cranch*, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

William Brent, *Clerk.*

June 13. M&Th

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. dat tawtf

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING *AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:*

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered [illegible] table abroad and [illegible] ous at home in a

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF *The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,*

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged on the notice of the publik mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

CAUTION.

The subscriber accidentally left his Silver Watch upon a nail in the public necessary at Rickett's wharf, at 6 o'clock this morning.—On the inside are the cyphers R E. Maker's name *D. Edmonds*, Liverpool No 724.

The person who took the Watch is well known, and was seen in the act by two respectable men. If he thinks proper to leave the Watch at this office within three days, he will receive TWO DOLLARS for his politeness and no questions asked; otherwise the rigor of the law will speedily overtake him. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the said Watch.

Robert Evans.

June 18. 3t*

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1900 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son, and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20. 1dweo&w.

☞ AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June, 1808, it was *resolved* to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. *I do hereby notify them*, that the said meeting will be held on the 24th day of *June* aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GADSBY'S hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, *President.*

June 11. eo3t.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)